

have a small pin that he and others who served received at the end of the war kept onboard the submarine near the steel plate.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

From 1903 to the late 1960s, attack submarines like the Warner were given the names of fish and creatures of the deep—the Seawolf, the Sturgeon and the Whale, for instance.

In his speech, Warner attributed a change in that convention to former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird.

Warner said he and Adm. Hyman Rickover—the famed admiral who pushed Congress to buy nuclear-powered ships—were called in to meet with Laird and the secretary brought up the topic of ship names.

Laird told the two men, “fish don’t appropriate, and fish don’t vote, so stop calling them fish,” according to Warner.

Since 1973 the country’s two large classes of attack submarines have been named for cities and states. The two exceptions to those traditions are a boat that was named for Rickover and built in the 1980s and the Warner.

Military ships of any sort are seldom named for living people.

Starting in the 1970s about three ships a decade have been named for people who are living at the time of the announcement, according to a July 2012 Navy report to Congress on naming conventions.

The list includes four presidents, former Arizona Rep. Gabby Giffords, astronaut and former senator John Glenn and comedian Bob Hope, who was famous for his numerous United Service Organizations shows to entertain military personnel.

“(W)hile naming ships after living persons remains a relatively rare occurrence . . . it is now an accepted but sparingly used practice for pragmatic (Navy) secretaries of both parties,” the report says.

“(O)ccasionally honoring an especially deserving member of Congress, U.S. naval leader or famous American with a ship name so that they might end their days on earth knowing that their life’s work is both recognized and honored by America’s Navy-Marine Corps Team, and that their spirit will accompany and inspire the team in battle, is sometimes exactly the right thing to do.”

Asked how he felt about having a submarine named for him, Warner said, “I’m not too much of a philosopher,” but “I’m humbled.”

DEVON FOX

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 2013

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Devon Fox for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Devon Fox is an 11th grader at IB Program at Lakewood High and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Devon Fox is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Devon Fox for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

HONORING EAST CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

HON. LUKE MESSER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 2013

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of my constituents at East Central High School in Dearborn County, Indiana.

The Business Professionals of America chapter at East Central High School recently competed in the 2013 State Leadership Conference held in Indianapolis. Students participated and placed in the Broadcast Production, Global Marketing, Financial Math and Analysis, Entrepreneurship, Fundamentals of Word Processing, and Advanced Accounting competitions.

Business Professionals of America competitions are a great way for students to develop leadership and technology skills that are most needed for today’s competitive workforce and economy.

I want to congratulate the team and those students who participated in the state contest: Brittany Begley, Lucas Gramman, Jake Griffin, Jesse Hamilton, Danielle McClure, Hannah Patton, Tyler Seiwert, Payton Stonefield, and A.J. Waltz. I also want to recognize the faculty sponsors, Kelly Pettit and Tina Waechter, for their leadership in these students’ lives. In addition, Jake and Danielle qualified for the National Competition and will be representing the state in May.

I ask the entire 6th Congressional District to join me in congratulating the East Central High School Business Professionals of America team for their hard work and in wishing them continued success in competition.

NEWBORN SCREENING SAVES LIVES ACT

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 2013

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my friend and colleague from California, Congresswoman ROYBAL-ALLARD, to introduce the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Reauthorization Act of 2013. This legislation would reauthorize critical federal programs that assist states in improving and expanding their newborn screening programs, supporting parent and provider newborn screening education, and ensuring laboratory quality and surveillance.

Over 4 million babies will be born across the United States this year, and each and every one will be touched by newborn screening. Most screenings are done using a simple “heel stick” blood sample collected before the newborn leaves the hospital. These screenings test for serious genetic, metabolic or hearing disorders that may not be apparent at birth.

Approximately 1 in every 300 newborns in the United States has a condition that can be

detected through screening. If left untreated, these conditions can cause serious illness, lifetime disabilities and even death. Without early interventions, these infants and their families suffer enormous emotional and economic burdens. Imagine the burden of knowing that your child died or is suffering from a disease that could have been prevented if identified through newborn screening. No baby should suffer or die if a screening test can prevent it.

Newborn screening not only saves lives but, it also saves money. As a former dentist, I know well the importance of diagnosing and treating a condition early in a child’s life. According to a 2012 study on severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)—one of the 31 core, treatable conditions recommended for state newborn screening programs—the Medicaid cost of treating a baby with SCID in the first two years of life can cost more than \$2 million dollars. Yet, an infant diagnosed early can be cured through a simple bone marrow transplant—costing just \$100,000 if performed in the first three months of life.

In 2008, Congresswoman ROYBAL-ALLARD and I introduced the original Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act (P.L. 110–204), which encouraged states to uniformly test for a recommended set of disorders and provided resources for states to expand and improve their newborn screening programs. Prior to passage, the number and quality of newborn screening tests varied greatly from state to state. In 2007, only 10 states and the District of Columbia required infants to be screened for all of the “core conditions” recommended by the Secretary’s Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children. Today, 44 states and the District of Columbia require screening for at least 29 of the 31 treatable core conditions.

The Newborn Screenings Saves Lives Reauthorization Act builds upon the foundation laid by the original legislation and will ensure that infants continue to receive comprehensive and effective screenings. The legislation reauthorizes programs at the Health Resources and Services Administration to assist states’ efforts to improve their screening programs, educate parents and health care providers, and improve follow-up care for infants with conditions detected through newborn screening. The legislation also renews the Secretary’s Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children, which maintains and updates the Recommended Uniform Screening Panel that states use to adopt and implement new conditions. Improvement of data quality is also needed to track the clinical outcomes of children more effectively and to refine protocols for short-term and long-term follow-up of children with conditions identified through newborn screening. That is why the Reauthorization Act establishes a grant program within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to assist states in developing follow-up and tracking programs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join with me in supporting this critical legislation—because no baby should die or suffer the devastating health consequences of a condition that could have been treated or prevented if identified through newborn screening.